then ending in a barricade about 200 feet over the ground, no place to go. In a sense that's our place right now on the information superhighway. We're part of a very busy local inter-exchange with lots of types of traffic and vehicles and users, but we end at the front of that dish.

And time and again during this presentation this
morning a suggestion has been made that there are things that
need to be done or the question has been asked, what we can do?
One answer is to implement public switch tariff T-1 identical
loto what's available in the southern 48. That would pave that
lramp and prevent it from being suspended in space as it is
legist now.

- Now, I'm not castigating my colleagues and peers in the lainter-exchange business in Alaska, we work together on lots of sprojects, we don't always agree. I would take issue with some foof the things Mr. Jones said on behalf of GCI earlier relative to the nature of preparedness and functionality in local scommunities. I think I've described that we're a little bit lamore advanced and a little less confused than maybe he did.
- I think a good example of what I'm talking about is the 21type of evolution that's taken place at least one of the trade 22shows, Telecomm, which takes place in San Jose and not Anaheim.
- MS. ELLIOTT: One more minute, sir.
- MR FAUSKE: Okay. I think they're at Telecomm 15.

 25When I first started going to Telecomm, you were always asked

by vendors what kind of network have you built. The vendors in the last five years or four years never asked that question, they assume you have a path for their telehealth, education, telecommunicating and telework products. Thank you. MS. ELLIOTT: Thank you, Mr. Fauske. Commissioner Chonq. MS. CHONG: So how can we help you get the network MR. FAUSKE: Well, I think the entire Alaska 11telecommunication community and the FCC need to expedite the #2delivery of that piece of our network, the inter-exchange path, #3at least at the T-1 level or fractional T-1 level so that it's 14a switch to public tariff service. 15 Now, I realize that's easy to say and hard to do and #6may require the placement of an additional or new satellite in 1/7the fairly near future in order to accommodate dama voice 48traffic with transponders available for higher band width 19service. But it's certainly something that is being done, has 20been done and can be done again and I think an acceptable cost 21 with cooperative effort. 22 MS. CHONG: Thank you very much. 23 MS. ELLIOTT: Thank you, Commissioner Chong. Chairman

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CHAIRMAN COTTEN: Continue on.

24Cotten?

25

MS. ELLIOTT: All right. I'd like to introduce Gene Kaplanis, who is the Chief Information Officer at Columbia Alaska Regional Hospital and will speak to telemedicine today.

MR. KAPLANIS: Well, in my position I'm -- as third in line on telemedicine, that's a tough act to follow, Fred and Kathe have been involved in this a long time and have pretty thoroughly given you an overview of what's going on. I'm just going to do a simple wrap-up on what they've said.

Health care to rural Alaska is a critical need. I mean 10that's not a secret to anyone. The size of the community 11should not dictate the availability and the quality of the 12health care to that community. We're all -- we should all have 13quality health care. Do I believe we can put a \$400,000 a year 14radiologist somewhere or a heart specialist in a community of a 15hundred people, well, that's pretty ridiculous. But we need to 16have people who are remotely able to connect and address those 17needs and be the eyes, ears, while the hands on the other end 18of that communication link follow those instructions.

Today we're doing a lot of that with store and forward 20technology. It has some advantages. It's as reasonably cost 21as anything we've got. However, we need to look at interactive 22type modes. These people on the other end need to be able to 23have a stethoscope to listen to the heart. We talked a minute 24ago about having to get someone in in a critical time. Without 25listening to that heartbeat, without seeing and knowing what's

going on with that patient, it's a hard decision. The criticality of that transport is very important. That's where telemedicine comes in. And a lot of time those people can, in fact, be treated on site or at least taken care of to that point.

MS. CHONG: To what extent do you currently have in interactive capability, do you have it anywhere right now? Any three of the telemed people can answer.

MR. PEARCE: Yeah, Commissioner, Elmendorf lit up a 10 five site program, the third medical group. And the technology 1 land the throughput was not the problem. The problem, as has 12 been encountered in other telemedicine projects, was scheduling 13 and that these are still rather bizarre contrivances, big boxes 14 and the health care practitioners did not particularly like 15 moving out of their office down to the hall into a special room 16 and trying to do their job, so Elmendorf shut that down after 17 about six months and turned their attention to store and 18 forward using MDTV software and some ISDN capability that's 19 being delivered to them through FDS-2000.

MR. KAPLANIS: As I said, Fred and Kathe are a tough

lact to follow. The cost of the sources and the level of

connectivity is limited. We've said that several times. The

sequipment is cost prohibitive at this time that would have to

to

the cost of the small community. Remote health

secure workers need the support of the specialist. In most cases

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1 up to a thousand miles away or at best hundreds of miles away.
In some respects they end up being similar to a third world
3 country with the lack of communication and the medical care.
  These concerns have all been voiced by most everyone here in
  one form or another. So my repeating what they said would be
           But as an overview, I think that we need to address
🕆 the communications issue as outlined by the other folks and get
8 it in there as quickly as we can to support the needs of this
\mathfrak A state. The magnitude and the size of the state is staggering.
10And you almost have to travel it to get that feel.
111
          MS. CHONG: All I know is I was on the plane an awful
12long time just getting up here.
1/3
          MR. KAPLANIS: Did you notice as you looked down how
#41ittle you saw?
15
          MS. CHONG: I sure did. All I saw was mostly
16 mountains.
17
          MR. KAPLANIS:
                         And that's my point. And the farther
18 north you go, the more and more sparse.
19
          MS. CHONG:
                     Thank you.
                                  I have no questions.
20
          MS. ELLIOTT: Okay, thank you, Commissioner Chong.
21Chairman Cotten.
22
          CHAIRMAN COTTEN: Thank you, Susan, even though we are
23almost out of time I did want to recognize one other person who
24represents that Alaska area Native Health Service.
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25unfortunately, we weren't able to include everyone that wanted

to be or should have been on the panel, but Richard Hall, if you'd like to come forward and maybe limit it to just a couple of minutes of comments or if you have a question for Commissioner Chong that would be appropriate as well.

MR. HALL: Mr. Monohan said that he's not accustomed to it and he got to prepare ahead of time. But I did make a couple notes that I did want to address to you just to note about the Native Health Services health care system that we have here.

First we are members, many of the Native corporations

land the Indian health service are members of the Alaska

l2Telemedicine project and work with all the other members.

l3Native Health Service had a long history of telemedicines,

l4since ATS-1 and ATS-6 projects back in the '70s and have been

l5on many trials over the year, some of which -- or most of which

l6haye died eventually due to a lack of infrastructure or a lack

l7of funds. The Alaska health network includes the Alaska Native

l8Health Board which represents the Native corporations, the

l9independent regional corporations and the Indian Health

20Service.

We as a group provide health care to 192 of the 22communities that have been mentioned this morning. Obviously 23mostly rural since someone said there's only 40 locations over 24a thousand people, most of our locations are extremely rural. 25Our policy has been to make it happen with whatever technology

and funds are available. We also have teleradiology projects at six sites. We have, Fred mentioned the RPMS, Resource and Patient Management System which is a health record system, written originally by the VA, public made software borrowed, so again, we'll use what we can for the best cost. We have this running in 41 of those locations around the state.

We now have a system where we're integrating the data amongst those to provide health care so that if someone has -- encounters a multiple facilities we can share that information loand that's under development and installation right now. We're libasically running at those locations, either XI-25 or dial-up looking, depending on what the best is that's available and we're looking forward to upgrading the prime relay.

I did want to mention the plan that we had put in, Fred 15mentioned before, to the National Library of Medicine that 16would put a -- setup 25 locations in the state for a trial 17which would include store and forward imaging that everyone has 18talked about which is technically doable right now at those 19locations. Electronic health data using the community health 20aid information network developed in Nome as well as the RPMS, 21also including research data basis and clinical decision 22support, all of which we feel are doable, obviously at low 23speeds because we don't have a high speed.

Final point, three things that I see that we -- that 25are hindrances to us, first is the quality of the lines.

Recently just trying to connect teleradiology to Kotzebue, we tried 17 times to connect over dedicated line. The quality is not always there. Speed of the lines to the villages we're often doing 1,200, 2,400 is the best that you can do.

Obviously that's not going to allow a lot of throughput. And finally the cost of connections. We're not a demonstration project for our teleradiology, we pay for those services. We do it to save money. Because that means people we don't have to transport.

- Last summer in a six week period we effectively saved

 lifour medivac's at the tune of \$12,000 or whatever it would cost

 lifor a standard medivac. You got to realize in a small plane

 lifour're taking up the whole plane from a village, you got to put

 lifour medivac's at the tune of \$12,000 or whatever it would cost

 lifour medivac's at the tune of \$12,000 or whatever is available.
- MS. CHONG: For someone who wasn't prepared, that was 18excellent. I'm sorry, could you....
- MR. HALL: I had a lot of prompting from my cohorts 20during the last half hour.
- MS. CHONG: Could you repeat your name for me so I 22could write this down?
- MR. HALL: Richard Hall.
- MS CHONG: Thank you. I appreciate your testimony, 25Mr. Hall.

MR. HALL: And I'd like to leave you a copy of the National Library of Medicine Plan. MS. CHONG: That'd be wonderful. I didn't mean to overlook, but since CHAIRMAN COTTEN: # Mr. Medinger wasn't in the room, I thought he might not be But I'm told he may be listening in and had anticipated here. delivering his remarks through conference call hookup. Mr. Medinger is on line, I suppose the moderator could, at this 9 point, introduce him. 10 MS. ELLIOTT: I hope you are there, Bob, are you? 11 MR. MEDINGER: Yes, I am, can you hear me? 12 MS. ELLIOTT: Yes. Let me just introduce you. This is **∥**3Robert Medinger, the Chair of the Distance Delivery Consortium. 14Technology Assisted Instruction Media Center at the Lower 15Kuskokwim School District out in Bethel Alaska. Welcome Bob. 16 MR. MEDINGER: Cami, Hello from Southwest Alaska. 17(Indiscernible - line cuts out) kind of a big benefit to why 18we're (indiscernible - line cuts out). I am the administrator 19in charge of technology for the Lower Kuskokwim School

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21(indiscernible - line cuts out) 23 villages in an area the size

24represent 66 (indiscernible - line cuts out) school districts.

25The Bethel branch of the university, the KYUK PBS TV station

We are a group together for five years and we

22of Oregon. I'm also the chairman of the Distance Delivery

20District. We are the largest rural district in Alaska

23Consortium.

here, the Yukon (indiscernible - line cuts out) Corporation and additional members that are not (indiscernible - line cuts out) but integral to our group, that's AT&T Alascom and Unicom Phone Company. I have been out here 18 years, 12 of which as a teacher and principal in these very villages we're talking about. Our Yupik people in our region still speak their Native language, it's very strong and subsistence is truly a real way of life that our people are using every day.

Our villages have only recently really received

1 Oelectricity, TV and telephones in the last eight to 25 years.

1 1 As a matter-of-fact, at my first village we had none of the

1 2 above. In that period of time all of these villages also have

1 3 now received comprehensive K-12 schools and all of mine and

1 4 most of our regions have quite extensive computer installations

1 5 and nearly all of mine have internet networks installed and we

1 6 do have trained technicians in all of our schools.

Our problem, however, is the telecomm link outside of 18those schools, there is no link basically. I've been 19attempting to up that infrastructure, I mean we've whined about 20it. Many of the people in that room have heard me testify for 21the last 10 years. And we've gone after it, we haven't 22(indiscernible - line cuts out) we've gone after every grant ... 3we can. We have been awarded over 1.3 million dollars to do 24these upgrades in cooperation with the phone companies and the 25deployment has started. We hope to have them completed in the

next two years, but I want to share with you something that I think's critical. And this was filed as a position statement by our group on the Telecomm Act. And it's possible, Commissioner, you may have it in front of you, I don't know if they got a copy to you or not.

Even after all of these grants and all of the things that we're going to do to try to improve it, please listen to these numbers and I'm going to quote from that statement. 9 average telephone or modem call to one of the major urban 10communities in Anchorage or Fairbanks or Juneau from our 11 villages costs approximately \$28 an hour prime time. 12the nearest pipeline to the internet and that average 13 (indiscernible - line cuts out) rate is 1,200 to 2,400 if we 14can do it. And believe me, I have gifted technicians that have 15done everything in the world to push it. In contrast the 16current based standard for urban 12 school is a 56 KB direct 17connect line to the internet and for urban health care 18providers, their base is now 384 Killabits. Juneau has 19installed 56 KBs to all of their schools, they've paid \$17,000 20for that total. That comes out for their 800 computers and Altheir 5,000 students to \$21 per computer for the year to 22connect. Even in all of our long range plan, even in AT&T's 23plans that we have been told, there is no plan that gets 56 KB 44to an example (indiscernible - line cuts out), if there was ---25if there was technically a way to do it, the tariff rates

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1 they've provided to us would charge that school of 40 children 2 \$17,000 for a year or \$680 per one computer.

Okay, now, the grant that I'm talking about, the NTIA TIAP grant we got, we got a \$733,000 grant working with these phone companies. After we get it deployed, what we will have is three local modems in each village that will give us 7 somewhere between 9,600 and 14.4 connection to the internet or to the information (indiscernible - line cuts out). going to cost us -= that means we can have up to two or three 10computers simultaneously per village to connect. linfrastructure building will actually cost us over \$5,000 per \$\frac{1}{2}\$computer to get that connection at 96 14.4, that's to get the 13connection at all, which we don't even have. (Indiscernible -14line cuts out) getting any connection. Then once it's in, once 15we have it, it will be costing us for four hours a day to get 16one computer one, these reduced (indiscernible - line cuts out) #7approximately \$7,200 a year. The comparison is then, if you're 18following all this, in Juneau a student on a computer, it's 19going to cost their district \$21 a year for them to connect. 20If we ever got a 56 KB, it's going to cost us \$680 per 21computer, even after we deploy our grant and we finally have a 22connection that we're thrilled for, one computer for four hours 23a day will cost one of my schools \$7,200. 24 (indiscernible - line cuts out) times higher a student than in 25Juneau. You know, these are real numbers. These were verified

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with AT&T and even, you know, after the grant that's what we're going to get.

What it comes down is equity, you know, and opportunity for our rural and mostly Native population. The population obviously and you've been through it this morning is, you know, who builds the infrastructure, who pays for it, then what's the 7 telecomm charges and who pays for it. (Indiscernible - line 8 cuts out) my estimation there is only one, it's got to be 9 universal service, there's got to be subsidies. I don't know 10how else it could be done. We need it built, we needed a 11 (indiscernible - line cuts out) we need it as soon as possible. 12We've got out buildings ready to go, they've been ready to go. 13We've spent a lot of money, we know what we're doing. 14know, we need a level playing field. I'm saying though, if 15there's one thing I can share with you after having lived in 16the villages for many years and getting to know our people out 17here very well, it's that as these technologies from 18snowmachines to (indiscernible - line cuts out) to, you know, 19you name it, have come into our region, I am absolutely amazed 20at our people's ability to adapt to those technological 21advances and just apply it right to where it needs to be 22applied, to use it and to get maximum benefits from it. 23 And, I'd just again like to say, please don't 24underestimate the abilities of our people out here and our 25capabilities. All we really want is the chance to get on that

pipeline for its medical, educational and economic (indiscernible - line cuts out) MS. ELLIOTT: Thank you, Mr. Medinger, you provided a very good opportunity for Commissioner Chong to see the line speeds and the quality of telecommunications that we sometimes enjoy in Alaska. Questions for Mr. Medinger. MS. CHONG: Mr. Medinger, we had a little bit of transmission problem here and there, especially in some of your 9 very good statistics. I'm hoping that you can send to me what 10you just said in a written form, if possible, so that I can llinclude it in the record. MR. MEDINGER: Yes, I can. The comments I made I do 12 13have written (indiscernible - line cuts out) telecomm statement 14that we filed that has all these statistics, I believe some of ¹45the APUC people there have it in their hands. If not, I can 1√6get you a copy. 117 MS. CHONG: I'm sure I can get one here. Chairman $\cup 8$ Cotten is nodding. Thank you very much, that was very helpful. 19 MR. MEDINGER: Thank you. 20 MS. ELLIOTT: We'll turn it over to Chairman Cotten. 21 CHAIRMAN COTTEN: All right. Well, thank you, Susan

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22for an excellent job of moderating this panel. And certainly

23 from the Commission, thank you to the members of the panel for

4the time you devoted to this and the information that you've

25given to us and to Commissioner Chong.

Before we close the meeting and I'll ask Commissioner

Chong to make some closing remarks if she'd like to and maybe

tell us a little bit about what else she's going to be planning

-- involved with in Alaska. But first I'll ask our

Commissioners if there are any remarks they'd like to make in

closing. Mr. Cook.

COMMISSIONER COOK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thought
Bob Medinger did an absolutely outstanding job bringing forth
some of the problems that, at least, tele-education has. I
10think all our members on telemedicine did equally as well. I
11have to underscore the problems we have with infrastructure
12here, not only with Bob Medinger's presentation and the
13difficulty in understanding it, but also Superintendent Darryl
14Johnson from the Yukon Flats district.

I had anticipated him being here just to underscore

16 some of the infrastructure problems we had. Yesterday Fort

17 Yukon had their generators shut down for maintenance as a

18 consequence it apparently turned off most of the phones out in

19 Fort Yukon and there was no way to communicate with him on

20 whether he was coming or not. We called the airline and found

21 out he had reservations, but coming from Fort Yukon, apparently

22 isn't always as for sure as coming from Washington, D.C. But,

23 nevertheless, I think that you have, at least, seen some aspect

24 of difficulties we anticipate -- or endure here with the

25 structure we have. And I would like to just say, thank you

very much, for your coming and also for Senator Stevens
prodding you to come up. I hope you get to enjoy some of
Alaska's hospitality as well as endure some of our complaints.

CHAIRMAN COTTEN: Commissioner Ornquist, remarks?

COMMISSIONER ORNQUIST: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I

would also like to thank Commissioner Chong for her journey up

to Alaska. And I would like to thank the panel members for

being here today and giving us a very good, I think, in many

cases eloquent discussion about some of the problems that we

loface and also some of the accomplishments maybe we have

lattained that deserve some applause.

1/2 The only thing that I can think of that I would like to 13pass along as a reminder is that no matter what kind of 14regulations and rules we come up from a central point, such as 15Washington D.C. or Anchorage, Alaska, we have a very difficult 16time addressing all the needs of the extremely weak areas of 1/7this nation, even of this state and sometimes those rules leave 18out both ends, the people who have a lot, the people who have 19very little. I hope that whatever rules we come up with and 20whatever market place and structure we finally construct, we 21have a way to address those needs. If we have a universal 22service subsidy program of some type and are using proxy that 23haven't considered that, then we're going to have pockets in a 24nation that we'll never have and never enter into the global 25economy that we all foresee. It's a large task. I believe

some very capable and competent people addressing it. Again, thank you for coming up and giving some of your time.

CHAIRMAN COTTEN: Commissioner Hanley.

COMMISSIONER HANLEY: Just quickly, thank you so much,

5 Commissioner Chong for being here. And I particularly want to

6 thank each member of both panels because I think they have done

7 so much better than any one of us here at this table could do

8 in helping Commissioner Chong understand the very unique

9 characteristics of Alaska, so thank you all very much.

10 CHAIRMAN COTTEN: Thank you. Commissioner Shröer.

11 COMMISSIONER SHRÖER: I, too, would like to add my
12thanks to Commissioner Chong and to the panels for your
13presentations. I would like to say that we at the APUC, we're
14working within these problems, your input is absolutely
15necessary even though sometimes we don't act that way. Please
16give us your input so that we can make the proper decisions.
17Thanks.

18 . CHAIRMAN COTTEN: And quickly if I can do the credits
19here. We want to thank Prime Cable for broadcasting this
20meeting. And thank the Alaska Cablevision Network for -21apparently there's going to be a later broadcast. And the
22University of Alaska Fairbanks provided the teleconference link
23for those that listened into the meeting. And again, my thanks
24to the panel, Tom for your inspiration to generate dialogue
25here among the panel as well. And we can close out today's

meeting with whatever remarks you'd like to close with.

MS. CHONG: Very quickly, I first wanted to give everybody the schedule of the universal service proceeding at the Commission if you don't know it. The joint board is currently working on universal service issues. We've received the comments and the reply comments and we're in the process of reading them and beginning very substantive discussions of where we will go with our policy. And we have already held, I think it was four public meetings on various universal service 10issues where we had panelists come before us and testify and lleach commissioner, either federal or state or the consumer 12advocate had chances to ask questions of the panelists much 13like I was asking questions today of the panelists here. The joint board will be putting out its recommended 15decision on November 8th of this year and the FCC will put out

16its final recommendation no later than May 8th of 1997, that's 17next year. And those dates are set by statute and we have no 18intention of missing any of those dates. I wanted to encourage 19anybody that's here that's interested in participating in the 20proceeding, even if you've missed the official deadlines, I 21welcome letters sent to us and all you need to do is write 22universal service proceeding on the re line and it will be put 23into the record and if you would please send a copy to me. I'm 24particularly interested in the needs of Alaska and I would like 25to.see anything that you file and so make sure you send it to

my office too.

Finally, I wanted to address one last issue, there's been lots of discussion of very high rates up here in Alaska.

The statute requires discounted rates for tele-education applications and I wanted to tell you that we are committed to getting those rates down for the schools. We also have a reasonably comparable standard under the statute for telemedicine and that means you look at the rural rates and the urban rates and you get the rural rates down to at least the lourban rates and we also intend to get that accomplished. I think this will help some of the problems that I've heard here today and we will do that.

There was some interest expressed in what I'm doing

14next, I am going out to Dillingham to look at some earth

15satellite stations out there and get a sense of what it's like

16in the more rural areas as opposed to I've just seen Anchorage

17so far. And I'm also headed to the Matanuska, I hope I said

18that right, to the burn area to take a look at the area down

19there and some of the challenges of the rural teleco servicing

20that and also to look at the disaster area and see if there's

21any way we could have helped in those types of situations.

The Commission -- this is just a one second thing, the 23Commission is looking right now at improving our emergency 24communication system on a nationwide basis. We have an 25advisory committee that will be coming back in September to

look into setting aside specific spectrum just for emergency communication for local, state and federal emergency units for things like large disasters or bombs or some other catastrophic occurrence. And so you should be aware that we are doing that and that would, of course, extend to Alaska also.

Finally, I wanted to add my thanks to my hosts at the APUC and to all the excellent panelists that came here today and gave me a tremendous insight on what is going on here in 9 Alaska. I also wanted to thank the other companies that I'm 10meeting with and the associations in the next few days. I hope 11to bring all this information back and to share it with my 12colleagues so that we all have a better understanding of what 13the situation is here and we can do something about it and Everybody has been absolutely wonderful, the 15hospitality's been terrific. I've heard about the Alaska 16hospitality and there's no question that it's true and I'm 1/7experiencing it. Thank you ε ll for coming. I appreciate this 18special meeting called for me and all the accommodations made 19for my schedule and I appreciate it. Thank you.

20 CHAIRMAN COTTEN: Thank you also to the members of the 21public who became the audience and we're adjourned.

222900

(Hearing recessed - 12:23 p.m.)

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